# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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WEDNEFDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1867.

More Cheering Indications from the South.

WE alluded yesterday to the letter of ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, urging the people of that State to immediately go to work and organize a government in accordance with the Congressional plan of reconstruction. To-day we call attention to a speech delivered on Saturday before an informal meeting of the members of the General Assembly of Virginia, by Governor Pierpont. Like ex-Governor Brown, he urges a prompt movement for organisation under the Congressional bill. Alluding to the reliance some were placing upon the Supreme Court's deciding the law to be unconstitutional, the Governor said this was illusory. The Court had resolved, for the present, not to interfere with political ques-The Governor said there were two ways to

make the Constitution under this act of Congress. The first was for all who desired to enter into the movement to hold their primary meetings in each county, and elect delegates to a central convention, where they would fix the number of delegates and appoint their commissioners to superintend the election of delegates to the convention to make a Constitution under the provisions of the act.

The other mode was for the present Legislature to promptly pass an act providing for holding a convention under the restrictions of this act of Congress. This course was opposed by some, and it was proposed for them to fold their arms in indifference, and take no action in the premises. He was in favor of calling the Convention in the mode last indicated, because it would be done under the forms of law, and he thought would be more likely to secure an acceptable Constitution with the new element in the body politic, who were to participate in the elections and government of the

The Governor further expressed the opinion that, under the act of Congress, not more than five per cent. of the white voters would be excluded. He had determined long since, when he could not get all he wanted, to get the next best he could. In conclusion, he assured them if they did not provide for making a Constitution, one would be made for them.

These utterances, from representative men like Brown and Pierpont, show that there will be an immediate movement made in the Rebel States by the more moderate class of men for organization on the Congressional plan. If the fire-eating Rebels fold their hands and stand on their dignity, they will speedily find themselves swept out of the way, and left behind in the great march of events. One of the chief merits of the Congressional plan is that It tends to break up the Southern unity of sentiment, and to array powerful and active elements on the side of the Government. The old ruling classes there are too bigoted and embittered to at once see the inevitable drift of events, and fall in with and direct the movement. Hence they will sink out of sight, and a newer and better element will come into power, one which will be attached by sympathy and interest to the Union. The out-look is more promising than it has been at any time since the war closed.

How We Get and How We Got Our News. THE reader of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, When he glances down long columns of telegraphic despatches, and sees in a moment what is transpiring at Constantinople and San Francisco, is apt to pass unnoticed the immense organism necessary to the compilation of such a variety of information from such distant countries. The process by which the present system of telegraphic despatches was completed has been extremely gradual. It has taken no less than forty years to perfect the organization of the Associated Press. Harper's Magazine for March contains an article on "How we Get our News," which, while giving a large amount of worthless and uninteresting details, contains many facts which are both new and of interest. The journals of America previous to 1827 were merely organs for personal advancement, and they consequently held news as a matter of small account. To the New York Journal of Commerce belongs the credit of being the first to awake from its state of lethargy, and infuse new life into the dead carcasses of metropolitan newspapers. The Journal, like all other papers, had no means of receiving foreign news except by waiting until the sailing vessels came up the bay. They were then boarded by row-boats, and the foreign files secured. The Journal, however, decided to outstrip its competitors, and secured a sailing boat of its own, which passed out the bay and met the steamers below the harbor, got the papers, and made all sail for the city. An extra would then be issued ahead of all competition. For some time it had a monopoly; but soon the Courier and Inquirer also secured a boat, and the rivalry was intense. Journalistic honor in regard to news was as rare an article then as now, and tricks were resorted to to deceive each rival. The following successful ruse has been since practised with effect:-

Whenever one paper had "exclusive news," i. c., ahead of its rival, the other paper would delay going to press until its more successful neighbor had been printed and distributed throughout the city. A copy would then be ob-

tained, "surreptitiously of course, the "exclusive news" hastily set up, and the other paper would make its appearance, a few hours late, but still with the news in full. This trick had been played several times by both parties, when the Courser set a trap, and the Journal fell into it. The ship Ajax had arrived, and the Courser had its news exclusively. James Watson Webb, then its editor, had a small edition printed containing a iong batch of highly important but bogus news, concected in his office. This small edition he carefully distributed in such a way as to insure that a copy of the paper should fall to insure that a copy of the paper should fall into the hands of the Journal editors. The consequence was that the Journal appeared with the "bogus" news, The Courier gathered up its false edition, circulated the true one, and exposed the trickery of its rival.

The next step in enterprise was the establishment of the "pony express," which was designed to collect news from the interior. It soon, however, became the means of communicating foreign news to Philadelphia and Washington. A return of news from the Capital necessitated the sending of an agent there, the first of whom was James Gordon Bennett, to whom properly belongs the title of Father of Washington Correspondents. The introduction of the telegraph did away with the "pony express," but the telegraph in those days was not the network of wires it is now. A single wire was all that could be secured, and in order to deal fairly with all the papers, the "fifteen minute" rule was adopted, which allowed the use of the line to one journal for that time, and then gave it for a similar length to another, until each was served. This reduced all to a level, and prevented any such display of enterprise as that of a correspondent of the New York Herald, who once, at the opening of the National Bridge, we believe, got possession of the wires. and in order to keep them, directed the operator to commence and telegraph the Book of Job until he had his despatches written out. And Bennett commended him, regardless of the expense. To obviate, then, the New York Associated Press was started. The principle on which it was first adopted does not materially differ from that now used, it having been only elaborated with time. The manner in which a despatch to the Associated Press is

To illustrate the mode of collection, we will suppose that the New Orleans agent wishes to send a news telegram. He dates it "New Orleans," and adds the day of the month, without naming the month, leaving it to be inferred, and addresses the telegram to 'Simonton and Press," Simonton being the name of the New York agent; the word "Press" signifying the papers of the country taking the news of the Association. He then gives the substance of his news in as few words as possible, omitting all the prepositions and articles whose absence will not render the telegram unintelligible or dubious of meaning. The full date and omitted or "catch" words are, of course, supplied by the copyist, who receives it. The address, Simonton and Press, insures the "dropping" of the despatch as it passes over the wires at every point at which there are press agents receiving the despatches of the Association for the press of that city. Thus a telegraphic despatch from New Orleans-sent by both seaboard and Western lines-will be taken off the wires of the former at Mobile, Montgomery, Milledgeville, Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston, Raleigh Wilmington, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia; and from the wires of the latter line at Vicksburg, Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and dozens of other intermediate points too numerous and too insignificant to mention.

distributed is not known to many of our

The expense incurred in the reception of these despatches is but inadequately estimated by the public. The table we give below explains the rate of tolls charged per word:-

TABLE OF TELEGRAPHIC TOLLS.

	d in gold (about	1	***********	*****	., \$ 90
			Ten Words.	fo	Word er ali
From	New Orleans to	New 1	ork\$3*25	23	cents.
11	Washington	11.00	50	- 5	**
5.5	St. Louis	100	2.55	17	41
4.6	Chicago	4.0	2.05	14	146
44	San Francisco	.84	7.45	57	- 64
+1	Boston	44	30	-3	66
- 44	Albany	64	55	4	60
44		44	1:90	19	40
14	Montreal Quebec	- 16	1.82	12	1600

A column of The Evening Telegraph contains, when set in nonpareil, about 2000 words; a column of Washington despatches would, therefore, cost \$100. As most of the despatches published are from a greater distance than the capital, it may be safely inferred that, were it not for the existence of the Associated Press, each column of news published would

A despatch from Europe which, when published, makes half a column, or 1125 words, did not amount to more than 800 in its original or "condensed" shape, and the charge of the Atlantic Cable Company is therefore only on the 800 words actually transmitted. These 800 words cost \$2320 delivered in New York city. When this sum is divided between the Herald, Times, Sun, Tribune, World, and Journal of Commerce, the cost to each \$391does not look so formidable. The famous "great Cable despatch," known at the time as the "King of Prassia's Peace Speech," was sent specially to the Herald. The despatch contained 1010 words, and cost, at the old rate of \$5 per word, the neat sum of \$5083 in gold, or about \$7100 in "greenbacks." This sum was divided between six papers, averaging a cost to each of nearly \$1200.

But we are extending our article too far. The contribution to Harper's, from which many of the facts quoted are taken, is an interesting narrative of the progress made in journalism. Looking back at what the papers were twentyfive years ago, and comparing them with those of the present day, no expectation seems extravagant in regard to what they will be when the new century dawns. What has been done in the past may be more than accomplished in the future, and we may see the day when seeming impossibilities may be everyday events.

Remonstrance of the Bishops Against Ritualism. Tun ritualistic agitation which is prevailing

so extensively, and in some sections so violently, in the Episcopal Church, has at last called out a strong and serious remonstrance from nearly the whole body of Bishops in the United States. They solemnly declare that:-United States. They solemnly declare that:

"Any attempt to introduce into the public worship of Almighty God usages that have never been known, such as the use of incense, and the burning of lights in the order for the Holy Communion; reverences to the Holy Table or to the elements thereon, such as indicate or imply that the sacrifice of our Divine Lord and Saviour, once offered, was not a 'full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, obtation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world;' the adoption of clerical habits hitherto unknown, or material alterations of those which have been in use since the establishment of our Episcopate, is an innovation which violates the discipline of the Church, 'offendeth against its common order, and hurteth the authority of the Magistrate and woundeth the consciences of the weak brothren."

Furthermore, they include in these censures all departures from the laws, rubrics, and settled order of this Church, as well by defeat by excess of observance, designing to maintain in its integrity the sound scriptural and primitive, and therefore the Catholic and Apostolic, spirit of the Book of Common

This declaration is signed by the following Bishops and Assistant-Bishops, viz :- Smith of Kentucky; McIlvaine, of Ohio; Kemper, of Wisconsin; McCoskry, of Michigan; Lee, of Delaware; Johns, of Virginia; Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Chase, of New Hampshire; Upfold, of Indiana; Payne, African Mission; Williams, of Connecticut; Davis, of South Carolina; Kip, of California; Lee, of Iowa; Clark, of Rhode Island; Gregg, of Texas; Bedell, of Ohio; Whipple, of Minnesota; Talbot, of Indiana; Wilmer, of Alabama; Vail, Kansas; Coxe, of Western New York; Clarkson, of Nebraska; Randall, of Colorado; Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Williams, China Mission; Cummins, Kentucky; and Armitage, Wis-

It is said that a reply to the protest is about to be issued by Bishops Potter, Hopkins, and some others.

WHAT IS A CONGRESS ?-Our Democratic contemporary declares that "the Constitution requires a Congress to be a body in which each State is represented for legislation;" and concludes that as "the ten Southern States are not represented," and also "New Hampshire, Connecticut, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Kentucky, and California,' that therefore the Fortieth Congress, meeting on the 5th of March, is illegal. If the pre sence of Representatives from all the States is necessary, how, then, is power given to the President to call Congress together when he sees fit? Is it the fault of the United States that the Eastern States see fit to elect members in the spring instead of the fall? And are we to have no Congress in existence from the 4th of March until the middle of May, when the last of the States elect? The idea is preposterous. Again, if Representatives from each State are essential, suppose Delaware should fail to make a choice-a contingency possible when three candidates are in the field-would that invalidate Congress? Yet, if each State must be represented. Delawar has the power to annul the entire Government. We advise our contemporary to abandon metaphysics and cultivate common sense.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S TEMPERANCE SPEECH .-The short speech of Governor Geary before the great Temperance Convention at Harrisburg yesterday will be read with interest by the public generally. He declared that during his entire eventful career, on the Pacific coast, in Mexico, in Kansas, and during the recent war, he had found no occasion to use intoxicating liquors. Moreover, he had conducted his late political canvass, so far as he was concerned, on strict temperance principles, had used no whisky at his inauguration, and expected to perform the duties of his office without tasting a drop of intoxicating drinks. He also announced that General Grant was about to identify himself with this great reformatory movement.

The people may well rejoice that they have called such a man to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth. His jinfluence will tell powerfully on the side of sobriety and sound morals.

Changes of Fashion in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London fashion journal called the Queen writes that "The tash one in Paris are assuming much of the Spanish character. Mantiles are generally worn, and the latest introduction in bonnets is called Sevillane. It is a most becoming shape—square, like a Catalane—and is worn forward on the forebead. It is formed of lozenges of t. bordered with lace thickly worked with beads, and fringed likewise with jet. The lace fulls on the forehead, partially concealing it: another piece of lace passes under the chin en benouton. Either velvet leaves, a small white rose, or cerise carnation are fastened at the side. Among the newest head-dresses is the archduchess, composed of two rows of ribbon starred with pearls, one row at the top of the forehead, and the other at the commencement of the chignon, and to the latter row a double scarf of tulle illusion is attached. This style of head-dress is made with diamond and lace for a court toilet. The small wreath, called Mignon, consisting of light foliage, with a large dragon fly ou enamel placed at the side, and with a spray of leaves falling over the left shoulder, is likewise novel and becoming."

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTE-RIAN CHURCH.—The religious services in the Lecture-room will be continued on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Sermon this evening by Rev, ALFRED COOKMAN. The public are invited.

GIRARD COLLEGE

Notice is hereby given that a vacancy exists in this +INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE," (Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, as applied especially to the arts), and that applications for the position will be received by the undersigned until the lat of March next. Salary, \$2750 per sanam.

HENRY W. AREY, No. 257 South MINTH Street SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING .- JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH. and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have KE MOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:-No. 114 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD,—
The Seventh Lecture in the Statistical Association (course will be delivered by General HOWARD, of the Freedmen's Bureau, on THURSDAY
EVENING, February 28, at National Hall, MARKET
Street, above Twelfth. Subject.—The Freedmen."
His recent Southern tour bas furnished him with a
vast amount of reliable and interesting information,
which is, at present, doubtless of the highest importance to the public.

The Black Swan will sing as usual, and Miss E. J
Trimble, the Elecutionist, will read the posm, "The
Black Regiment."

233 4t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE -PHILADELPHIA. February 15, 1877.
Keepers of Hotels, laverus, Inus, Restaurant and others selling liquor by less measure than o quart, as provided by act of Assembly approved Ap 20, 1885, will take notice that applications for Licen will be issued from this Office as follows.

will be issued from this Office as follows:

The First, Twenty sixth, Second, Third, and
Fourth Wards, on iss, 2d, 4th, and 5th days of March.

The Fifth and Sixth Wards, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th
days of March.

The Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Wards, on
5th, 11th, and 18th days of March.

The Eleventh and Tweith Wards, on 18th, 14th, and
18th days of March.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, on the 18th, 18th, and 19th days of
March.

The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth March.
The Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Wards, on the 20th, 21st, and 22d days of March.
The Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-Second, and Twenty-Third Wards, on 23d, 25th, and 25th days of March. farch.
The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eventh Wards, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of

THOMAS DICKSON,
DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER.

2 27 at

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT St., corner of Seventh, Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

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Day and evening instruction.
A department is now open for Ladies.
Catalogues furnished on application [2 20 wfm6];

THE JACOBS' CREEK OIL COM-PANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1867.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the Office of the Company, to consider the propriety of issuing bonds to the amount of \$20,000, secured by mortgage on the franchises and

property of the Company.
2 26 3t T. D. HOWELL, Treasurer. UNITED STATES TREASURY ... PHILADELPHIA, February 23, 1867.

Holders of Twenty or more Ten-forty Coupons, due
March 1, 1867, can present them, previous to the 1st of
next month, at this Office, for count and settlement,
C, McKibbin,
2 25 3t Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAIL-WAY COMPANY, No. 2451 FRANKFORD Road. PHILADELPHIA, February 21, 1867. All persons who are subscribers to, or holders of the PHILADELPHIA. Feedback of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the FOURTH Instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Fourth Installment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th day of March next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

JACOB BINDER,

President.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1867, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street. The polls will be opened from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No Share or Shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or bolders thereof to vote.

2 20 11t Secretary. OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COM-

PANY, No. 38 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK, 1 The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Transfer Books closed from the 8th to the 12th of at a o'clock P. M.
Transfer Books closed from the Str. of March inclusive.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN.
Secretary

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The soundboard is supported between the two frames by An apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Planos have elicited the unqualified admiration of the quasical profession and all who have heard them.

HLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public, and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

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THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-mise to our pairons clear, beautiful fones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, com-pined with a full guarantee, For sale only at No. 1917 WALNUT Street. \$297 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

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This Company is founded upon the ownership of 11,950 feet of Gold Lodes (including 900 feet Silver Lodes) in Montana Territory, with perfect titles paid in stock, 7850 feet being situate on Trout Creek, the richest district in the Ter ritory, yielding \$150 to the ton assay, opposite New York city, within 20 miles of Helena city. e Capital, \$1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at \$50 each,

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at \$20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:-

1st. That said \$50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first \$100,000 net produced by the

2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, sine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred 3d. That said \$50,000 shall be deposited in the

First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Di-

4th, That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said \$50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in 5th, That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing

Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valua-ble inventions, belong to this Company ex-pressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power equalling forty stamps in tons reduced, and re-leasing by its superior pulverization about twice as much gold per ton.

6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company. 7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and rienness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about \$200 per yard, amounting to \$265,555,400.

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No. 201 DOCK street, one door below Third.
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